

# OTHER BORDER CITIES FORGE AHEAD!

It was a busy border line year, indeed, down to the Mexican border during the last year, national prohibition to the United States. That line contains nearly a half million individuals, 20-25,000 of whom are Mexicans, according to the official report of W. H. Beck, chief statistician of the commission for the Mexican border district. No building project was completed during the year, and has been sent to the state department, and the commissioners of immigration, says D. P. Gandy.

Of the 200,000 border persons who shrank rapidly during the first year ending July 1, 1919, a total of 100,000 were Mexicans and 70,000 were to consider about the border. A comparison with figures for the year preceding the last one will show that somehow much has changed. It may have been that, while the war over travel was beginning to build up, as there were certain restrictions on German travel during the year preceding the last year. But the fact remains that the travel that diminished has largely toward Mexican cities.

**Tourist Increases 25 in U.**

Tourist travel across the border during the fiscal year preceding the year just closed amounted to only about one twenty-seventh of what it was during the last year, in other words, only 1,200 persons, who called themselves tourists asked permission to go temporarily into the U.S. during the last year, the United States was 30,000. In fact they were more than twice as many residents of the border districts who crossed into Mexico during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1919, as tourists. The border residents who crossed into Mexico with identity cards num-

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bered 30,000. The total number of permits issued for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1919, was 14,000. This is partly accounted for by the fact that local residents were interested, at their travel for only 10 months of the fiscal year preceding this one, tourist travel was restricted for only three months of the same year.

**500 Tourists at El Paso.**

Of the 14,000 tourists who filtered through border ports to Mexico during the fiscal year just ended, 5,000 came through El Paso. The others went by way of Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass and west border points. The number of residents who went into Mexico on identity cards through El Paso was 30,000. For the last three months of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1919, the number of tourists that went through El Paso was 20,000.

The total number of outbound citizens handled during the year reported on was 21,000. The number of outbound aliens handled was 16,000.

The total number of aliens admitted to the United States through border ports during the last fiscal year was 230,000, after all exclusions were made. Most of this number was from Mexico. Another 10,000 or so were what are called by the immigration authorities "statistical aliens." The number of nonstatistical aliens was 90,000. By statistical aliens is meant persons who come into the country as permanent residents. By nonstatistical are meant aliens who come temporarily to work or to transact business.

**Barrel 4000.**

The number of persons deported from the United States for crimes, disease, immorality and insanity was 1000. Thirty-six aliens were admitted for medical treatment.

The immigration authorities had considerable trouble with undetected aliens. The number excluded from the country in this district, for being immoral was 30 and the number deported after entry for the same reason was 100. The total

number of aliens deported for the fiscal year was 700. There has been, according to the report, a return of prostitutes and white slaves to the border. Of the 90 persons deported, 61 were Mexicans and 30 of them were men denied entry because they brought young girls to the border for immoral purposes. Of the number deported, 30 were prostitutes and young girls.

#### Smuggling Operations.

Nothing takes more space in Beck's report than smuggling operations. The boundary line of the day train is about 3000 miles long and there are stations at only 10 points, an average of 300 miles apart. More patrols are needed, not only in preventing smuggling but to prevent the entry of aliens without inspection, it is said. Many persons among them Orientals, are smuggled into this country as well as contraband goods. During the year four officials of the service were killed; the number of one was shot off and one was severely wounded in the line of duty.

The department has captured 314 draftsmen and deserters and treated them into either to the military or civil federal authorities. The southern half of California is the southern district, and the report includes figures on Oriental residents and picture brides. The Oriental population of California, exclusive of Honolulu, is 160,000, and of that number 87,000 are Japanese and the remainder Chinese. From July 1, 1914, to February 29, 1919, 570 picture brides were brought to the United States from Japan. During this same year racial the Japanese population in this immigrating district increased 22 percent.

#### South Columbus.

The recompensation is made that immigration stations be provided at Laredo, Eagle Pass, Brownsville, Del Rio, El Paso, Douglas, Socorro, Galveston and San Juan.

Twenty-nine officers and employees of this district served in the armed forces of the country during the war; the report says, in speaking of

the personnel. One Captain Oscar P. Miller, was killed in action.

The number of alien agricultural laborers admitted into the United States across the Mexican border during the fiscal year was 21,200. Of that number, 13 died, 200 escaped, 300 are said to have returned to Mexico and succeeded their relatives responsible are diminished. Thus there is a balance of 18,800 employed under conditions imposed at the time of their entry.

#### Dissidence of Chinese.

One of the problems before the immigration authorities, the report says, is the dissipation of what is left of 400 Chinese refugees from Manchuria who came into the United States with the American expeditionary forces in February, 1917. Of the original number five were reported to China; seven went to China voluntarily and at their own expense; two died and one, who was permitted to go to San Francisco at his own expense, has disappeared and has not been found. The remaining 300 Chinese are mostly enclaved at various places in the southwest by the quartermaster's department of the army. The public health service has agreed to the retention of 14 of the Chinese as employees of its hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and the military authorities have requested the department of justice to authorize the use by the army of nine Chinese at the hospital at Deming, N. M.

#### Mobile Money for U. S.

The Mexican border district made money for the government last year. The total expenses of the district, including salaries, were \$800,000.

The district collected through its operations \$800,000, leaving the government a net balance of \$80,000. This is the largest district in the United States and probably the only one that actually made money. Of the total income, \$800,000 came from head tax.

During the year 1919, Chinese passed through this immigration district, in transit to other countries, some entered at San Francisco to go to Cuba or to Mexico and some entered at Mexican ports to go to other places in Mexico.

The Supplies Listed Below Are Carried in Stock by the

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(Operated in connection with The Columbus Daily Courier)

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Seagull Tissue Paper  
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Retrographer's Note Books  
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By-Tone Letter Paper  
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By-Tone Letter Paper

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# Swamped!



# Irish R. R. Situation Controlled by Sinn Fein

Associated Press Correspondent  
OF HELEN, July 17.—The Irish rail road situation apparently has arrived here into a conflict between the government and Sinn Fein, and all the news on each side are contradicted from that point of view.

If there is to be a general suspension of all traffic each side is determined to make the other responsible for it and there will be no argument as to whether it is a strike or a lockout. The government has been preventing supplies from reaching the area controlled by Sinn Fein by blocking trains which on the refusal of the railway men to handle them would have caused grave financial loss of many of the locomotives of the area.

#### R. H. Mrs Believe in Carry Home.

The trouble which has occurred has been entirely on the passenger train and has been mainly concerned with the carriage of small parties of policemen or of troops who are being used as apprentices to the police. At first when the railway men refused to carry these the soldiers or police took it calmly and refused to let their barracks. Later on the government issued an order that the soldiers or police should sit tight in the barracks carriages and wait on trains carried. They were also directed to protect themselves as the next train starting for their destination.

#### No Trains for Police.

Hence a series of sporadic hold-ups of trains all over the country which can not be relieved till the railway decide to withdraw. Whenever the police board oil cars carrying the troops come to a standstill at that station and the railway men responsible are dismissed. But the passenger trains which do not stop at that station are unaffected and run through as usual. On the Midland line this has meant that trains from Dublin cannot get past Athlone and Claddagh, while trains up to Dublin still run.

#### Always Under Guard.

The drivers, firemen and guard starting from Dublin always drive from as far as the point where the soldiers want to get on. They refuse to go any farther and there is a regular daily list of dismissals.

How small on the whole is the trouble as far as may be estimated from the fact that the total dismissals after three weeks or a month's conflict is less than 40 on all the lines in Ireland. Business has suffered but slightly. The situation might relieve any day by a decision of the government to send them new auxiliaries. That would be hailed, however, as a victory for Sinn Fein.

#### Will Now Go by Motor.

The Irish judges who are now going out to hold the auxiliaries have decided to travel by motor. Usually they go by train accompanied by an armed guard of honor. If they went by train with the guard they would not be allowed to leave the train. If they went without the guard it would be acknowledged by the Sinn Fein power, and they would be liable to be held up like the other passengers at any station where police waited to come on board. So they go by motor. The barricades in many cases are doing the same thing and as a general excuse to difficulties of the lines have obtained permission to appear in court without their wife and sons which are usually carried by the bar attendants to passenger trains now liable to innumerable chances of delay. The dispute is

HENRY D. FLOOD



Recent photograph of Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia, now elected chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee. He has been in Congress for twenty years and during the war was chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs. He is regarded as a possibility for nomination for governor of Virginia.

not at all a trades union matter, and no nation can now control it. The funds for the support of the dismissed men come mainly from Sinn Fein sympathizers.

#### R. H. Mrs Will Not Give Up.

There is an understood that the railway men will yield not even if they wished to do so. Sinn Fein would not let them. Sinn Fein, for example, thinks that petrol for the air force is a munition of war. The railway men did not think that and conveyed 2000 gallons to Mullingar en route for the air force at Oranmore. At Mullingar the train was boarded by an armed party who refused to allow it to proceed with the petrol. They took the petrol out of the train, carried it to the embankment and split out the lot. It is regarded as an interesting sight on military administrators that the authorities had taken no precautions whatever against risk and had left the petrol to travel without a guard.

# Private Acquitted of the Shooting of Capt. Robertson

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 12.—Most of the court martial which presided at the trial of Private J. J. Taylor, the national serviceman, charged with the killing of Captain H. A. Robertson at Galveston on July 10, acquitting the soldier, was approved by Governor Hobby last Tuesday. It was found that the soldier was acting in line of his duty. Captain Robertson was killed for failing to obey the commands of Private Dyer, who was a sentry on duty at the time of the tragedy.

# Open Season For Canning

Bowell, N. M., Aug. 13.—The Roswell Canning Factory has opened with prospects of a big season and with a full force of employees.

# What to Feed Stock in the Dry Seasons

An experiment is now in progress at the New Mexico College of Agriculture to determine to what extent Chamisso brush may be depended upon to help carry cattle through periods of feed shortage on the range. For this work, ten range steers six to twelve years old, in thin condition, were turned into a Chamisso brush pasture January 30, and have remained there since, a period of over five months. Five of them had one pound of cotton seed meal daily in addition to the run of the pasture, and the other five have depended entirely on the Chamisso for maintenance. Two acres of each of the fields that one of us aged from a few days to seven months when the experiment began. The average gain per head was 100 pounds.

The average weight of the cows in January was 800. The average gain per cow was 12 pounds, which shows well for the feeding value of the Chamisso brush.

#### Midnight to Show Daylight Soon

Cleaveland, N. M., Aug. 13.—The mid-mill tide is again active. The stockholders have decided to spend an additional \$100,000.

The recent improvements on the

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